In a Long War Victory
Favors the Spiritually
Strong

Nippon Times

Life and Death Are One,
Till Complete Victory
Is Won

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BORNEO PEOPLE WILL BE GIVEN RULING RIGHTS

Indigenes to Be Allowed to Take Part as Councillors in Local Government

PROCLAMATION IS ISSUED

Supreme Commander Points Out Empire's Ideal to Build Greater East Asia Sphere

Domei

KUCHING, October 1.—Beginning December 8, the second anniversary of the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, the native inhabitants of North Borneo will be permitted to participate in local Government, the Japanese Military Administration in North Borneo proclaimed today. The step was taken in view of the fact that since the establishment of the Military Administration, the people's standard of living and culture had advanced greatly as compared with pre-war times.

The Native Inhabitant Political Participation Law provides for five to 15 influential native inhabitants being appointed councillors in each of the prefectures. The councillors will act as medium to convey to the people the wishes of the Government and vice versa to acquaint the Government with the desires of the people. The councillors will also advise the Japanese Governor and inform him of matters relating to their respective fields of activity.

Will Meet Twice

The Prefectural Governor will call the councillors together at least twice a year. The Prefectural Governor will recommend councillors from among the influential native inhabitants whether they are officials or not, and the Provincial Governor will appoint them. Their term of office will be two years. The Sultan of Brunei will be recommended as the honorary councillor of Brunei Prefecture. Non-native inhabitants, such as Indians and Chinese, may be appointed temporary councillors.

The proclamation of the Supreme Commander concerning the enactment of the decree governing the participation of native inhabitants of North Borneo in government follows:

"I am deeply appreciative of you, who have since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia obeyed the orders of our forces and cooperated toward the construction of a new order in the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere. The war situation has taken on the aspect of a decisive war and the enemy is attempting a headlong rush at every place. The Empire maintains the position of invincibility and is always defeating these attempts.

"The masses under our jurisdiction are satisfied with their efforts. This is a great matter for mutual congratulation. The forces, considering the great object of the war and as a step to increase the happiness of various people, are going to bring about a great expansion in the political structure on the occasion of the day commemorating the liberation of East Asia on December 8.

"The object is first of all to open the way to the participation of native inhabitants residing in North Borneo in governments. As for details of the measure they will be indicated at another time. The intention of the forces is to take the wishes of various people into consideration in conducting military administration, with a view to making their spiritual uplifting more thorough in the light of the fundamental principle of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere.

Different From Enemies

"This ideal is as far apart as heaven is from earth from the principle of controling colonies by America, Britain, and the Netherlands, which from the beginning to the end did nothing but say falsehood and exploit. It also is different from the idea of so-called democratic government which is but another name for the utilitarian policy of making fools of people.

"The mission of the Empire is to increase the welfare of the various races of East Asia and arrange for them to be in their proper places in accordance with their proper demands, as is clearly indicated in the Imperial Rescript declaring war.

"To construct a political structure for the communication of the condition of the lower people to the upper, which will be in accord with the traditions and character of various races, is what is really sought by the Empire. And what is in-

(Continued on Page 2)

Fete Coming P.I. Independence

A happy meeting took place on Friday afternoon when Dr. Jose P. Laurel, President-Elect of the future Republic of the Philippines and his party visited the official residence of Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo. Dr. Laurel, wearing the First Class Order of the Rising Sun, is seen raising his glass in a toast with the Japanese Prime Minister.

LAUREL MAKES CALL ON PRIME MINISTER

Shigemitsu, Aoki and Hoshino Also Present at Meeting On Friday Afternoon

Dr. Jose P. Laurel, Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippines Independence and Interior Commissioner, who is visiting Tokyo, accompanied by Jorge B. Vargas, Chairman of the Philippines Executive Commission, President of the Kalibapi and member of the Preparatory Commission for Philippines Independence, and Benigno Aquino, Vice-Chairman of the Preparatory Commission for Philippines Independence and Vice-President of the Kalibapi, called on Prime Minister General Hideki Tojo at his official residence at 3 p.m. Friday.

Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, Minister of Greater East Asiatic Affairs Kazuo Aoki and Chief Secretary of the Cabinet Naoki Hoshino were present at the meeting.

The distinguished Philippine leaders extended their greetings to the Prime Minister and the others and then talked on various matters for one and a half hours.

The visitors left the Prime Minister's official residence at 4:30 p.m.

Prime Minister Tojo returned his courtesy by visiting the Philippine leaders at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at 5:30 p.m.

Earlier in the afternoon Dr. Laurel and his party, signed their names in the Visitors' Book at Omiya Palace and in those of the various Princes of the Blood.

From 2:30 p.m. they made a round of calls on Foreign Minister Shigemitsu, Greater East Asia Minister Aoki, War Minister General Tojo, and Navy Minister Admiral Shigetaro Shimada. Following that they visited General Gen Sugiyama, Chief of the Army General Staff, and Admiral Osami Nagano, Chief of the Navy General Staff.

At 6 p.m. they attended a welcome dinner given by the Prime Minister at his official residence.

WAR IN JUNGLE STRESSED

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 30.—New Zealand Defense Minister Frederick Jones has decided to stress training in jungle warfare as a measure to alleviate the losses suffered by the anti-Axis forces in the Pacific war zone, reports a Wellington dispatch to the New York Times.

In this connection, it is reported that the military academy in New Zealand will discard its former policy in favor of jungle warfare and training will be given in the operation of boats specially constructed for navigation in jungle rivers.

Laurel to Meet Newsmen

President-Elect Dr. Jose P. Laurel of the Philippines, who is now visiting Japan, will hold a press interview with Japanese newspapermen at 4 p.m. today and later will also meet resident foreign correspondents at 4:30 p.m. at the Greater East Asia Guest Hall at Hiroo-cho, Azabu-ku.

War Ministry Makes New Appointments; 2 Officers Promoted

Lieutenant-General Kengo Noda was appointed Assistant Inspector-General of Military Education on Friday, it was announced by the War Ministry the same day. Also announced at the same time was the promotion of Colonel Kataichi Takeuchi and Colonel Satoshi Tomoshige to the rank of major general each. Other appointments included Major-General Shinichi Yamaguchi who was selected as Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Tokyo Division, and Major-General Takashi Mori as Director of the Military Recruitment Department of the Kumamoto Division. Lieutenant-General Noda was formerly a staff officer of the Japanese Expeditionary Force in China, military attache to the Japanese Embassy in Nanking and Commander of a Corps in Manchoukuo, besides holding other positions.

FOE PLANE DOWNED OVER NAURU ISLE

Another Raider Shot Down at Sabang

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, October 1.—An enemy Consolidated PB2Y plane approached Nauru Island yesterday morning, but the Japanese fighter planes immediately intercepted and downed the attacker. Our side suffered no damage.

Domei

PENANG, October 1.—The enemy Consolidated B-24 bomber that attempted to raid the Japanese positions on Sabang Island, off northwest Sumatra, on the afternoon of September 29, was immediately downed in an aerial engagement. No damage was suffered by our side.

MALAI'S NATIVE CUSTOMS RECORDED FOR POSTERITY

Sakai Tribesmen of Selangor Found to Possess Colorful Tastes, Skill in Hunting

Domei

KUALA LUMPUR, September 30.—The prevailing customs, music and the speech of tribesmen of Sakai were filmed and recorded for posterity recently by the Kuala Lumpur Broadcasting Station.

The Sakais, who were brought down from their mountain fastness in Selangor, presented a picturesque sight with their head-dress of dried palm leaves, fiber-like waist coverings and blowpipes and arrows.

After rendering a musical performance on native instruments they also gave an exhibition showing how they hunt wild animals with their blowpipes.

INDIANS IN ANDAMANS BACK INDEPENDENCE

Meeting Recently Held to Invigorate Movement; Old Patriotic Song Revived

Domei

SHONAN, October 1.—The cry for Indian independence has been raised also by over 10,000 Indians living on the Andamans and at the Andaman branch office of the Indian Independence League a convention was recently held for the achievement of that glorious aim.

Dr. Dewanshin, director of the branch office, led the crowd gathered in the meeting place in a "Song of Indian Independence" on that occasion and since then the song has become quite popular, being sung even by children. Its only words are: "Bande Matharam," a prayer to Mother India, a dirge wrung from the oppressed people of India by the tyrannical British and an expression of hope.

These words only formed the refrain of a complete song which was composed by the patriot of Bengal, Bankim Chandra Chatterjee, and the song originally was a stirring protest against the yoke of Britain and a cry for freedom and justice. It was sung by the many patriots who were exiled to the Andamans for their revolutionary activities and used to waft over the lonely fields from the small air-holes of the prison cells. Soon the burden was taken up by the Indian people of the islands.

Naturally the British authorities would not permit it and they undertook to purge the islands of the seditions air. They prohibited its printing as well as singing but, craftily

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His Majesty Greets Franco; Decorates Malai Sultans, Rajah

His Majesty the Emperor on Friday graciously sent a message of felicitations to Spanish Chief of State General Francisco Franco on the occasion of the anniversary of General Franco's assumption of his post.

His Majesty the Emperor graciously granted the Third Class Order of the Sacred Treasure under date of September 30 to three Sultans and one Rajah of Malai for distinguished services rendered to the Japanese Military Administration in Malai. The recipients of the honors were the Sultans of Kelantan, Trengganu, and the former Kedah Province, and the Rajah of the former Perlis Province.

RICE OFFER BY BOSE TO INDIA UNREPLIED

British Do Not Answer Proposal To Send 100,000 Tons to Famine Sufferers

Domei

RANGOON, October 1.—Strongly denouncing the British authorities for their failure to alleviate the suffering Indian masses, Subhas Chandra Bose, President of the Indian Independence League in East Asia, declared that although the Indian Independence League offered to place one hundred thousand tons of rice at the disposal of the millions of starving Indians, famine stricken in India, "there has been no reply from the British Government."

Mr. Bose, who arrived in Rangoon on September 24, told newspapermen that the object of his second visit in nearly two months, was fo a dual purpose—supervising the work of the Indian Independence League and attending Burma's official independence celebrations.

Subhas Chandra Bose, sitting upright in an upholstered chair facing the battery of newspapermen and dressed in the uniform of the Indian National Army, answered all questions posed with forceful clarity which has marked him as one of the outstanding contemporary Indian leaders and the man most able to lead the Indian people in their positive fight for the attainment of their long cherished independence.

Elaborating the Indian food situation, Mr. Bose explained that the basic causes of the current acute food shortage in India are the curtailment of India's supply of rice and other agricultural necessities from Burma and Thailand due to the war, and the maintenance of British armies in India near the Middle East and Africa with Indian food supplies.

He bluntly charged the British Government with completely neglecting the welfare of the Indian people by declaring, "the food crisis might have been avoided if the government had planned to get more food before the war." With a great deal of frankness, Mr. Bose said, "I do not think there is any chance of the situation improving," indicating definitely that the British have al-

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Today's Press Comments

Saturday, October 2, 1943

(Excerpts from important editorials which are appearing this morning in the leading vernaculars are published herewith. Translations of other editorials will be found daily in the Evening Edition of the Nippon Times.)

U.S. Difficulties Increase

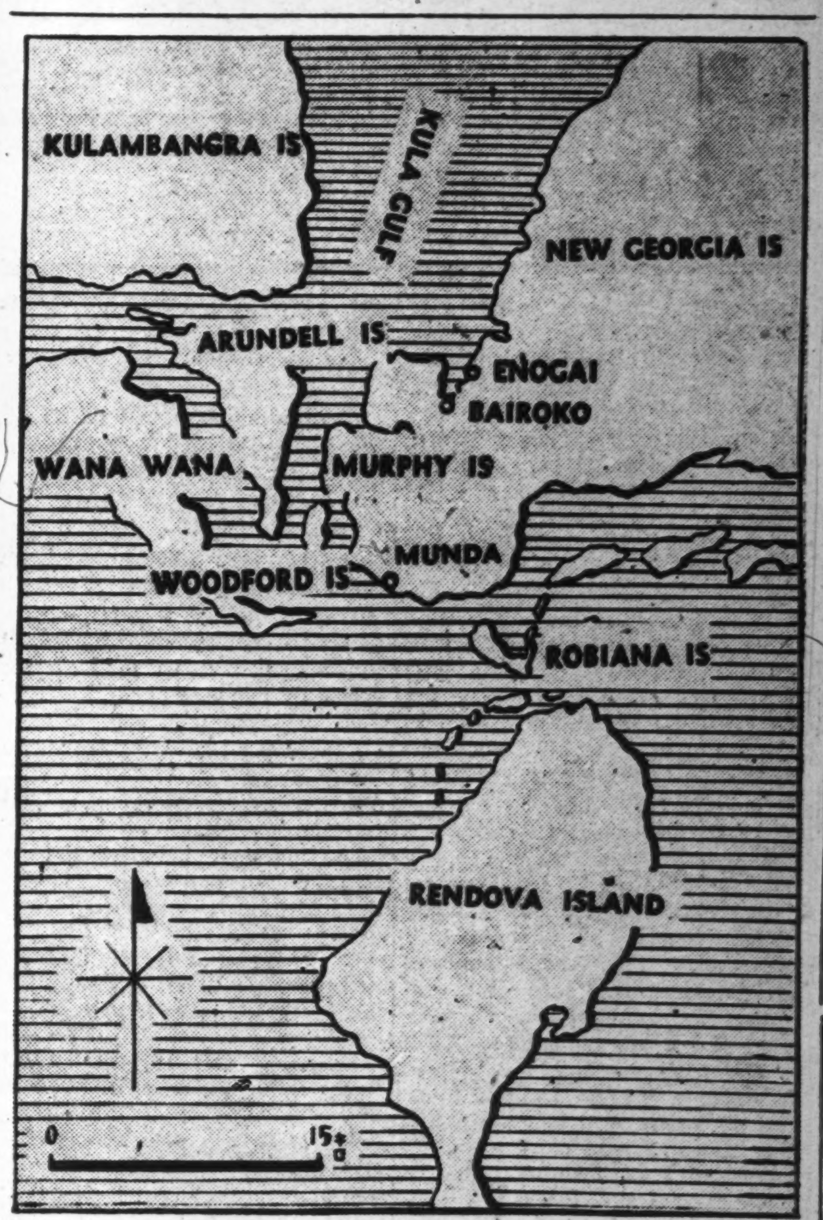
ASAHI.—The United States which is continuing the war on the strength of numbers and volume is now experiencing extreme difficulties in spite of its abundant manpower and productive capacity. The difficulties are all the greater on account of the deep seated individualism and selfishness of the American people who have very little spirit of self-sacrifice in public service.

The United States is steadily feeling a pinch in manpower. It needs nearly 10,000,000 troops to fight on so many far-flung theaters of war but it is finding it extremely difficult to raise the number. The army is said to have planned to equip 8,200,000 by the end of this year but soon it had to reduce the schedule to 7,700,000.

The second difficulty is economic one of inflation and menace to the living of the people. It is reported that the total national income for the current year is about to reach $150,000,000,000 which is twice the income a few years ago. The expansion of war production and reduction in the number of workers due to conscription have caused a severe decrease in the production of living necessaries. The cost of living in consequence has sharply climbed and the people are now facing a bleak future.

The third difficulty being experienced by America is the friction and strife within the Government. The situation has become aggravated since the appointment of Lord Louis Mountbatten as commander of anti-Axis forces which are going to engage in counter-offensive operations against Japan, an appointment which has led to the situation where General Douglas Arthur MacArthur, Commander of the Anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia may be disgraced at any moment. But these are not all the difficulties with which America is contending.

OUR NAVY UNITS BLAST 350 ENEMY WARPLANES IN SOLOMONS FIGHTING



BLUNDERS BY F.D.R., CHURCHILL SCORED

British Magazine Finds Reich Gets More Benefits Out of Badoglio Defection

Domei

BERLIN, September 30.—With the formation of the Fascist Republican Government by Premier Benito Mussolini and the bogging down of the anti-Axis drive in Italy as the turning point, denunciations against he blunders committed by President Franklin Roosevelt and Prime Minister Winston Churchill are growing in volume and bitterness in Britain. The magazine, New Statesman and Nation, for example blastingly called down the impotency of the anti-Axis leaders in its latest issue.

"When the political significance of the occupation of Italy carried out by the German forces is studied," declared the magazine, "it becomes at once clear that the Germans had a far clearer and accurate understanding than did the anti-Axis leaders. The Germans understood fully well the true significance of the occupation of Rome and the rescue of Il Duce. The anti-Axis leaders, however, placed all of their trust in Marshal Pietro Badoglio and King Victor Emmanuel III.

"The anti-Axis has yet to receive any benefit from them, rather they seem to have become a nuisance. There is probably not one Italian today who listens to the words uttered by Badoglio and King Victor.

"In other fields, General Dwight D. Eisenhower, Commander-in-Chief of the Anti-Axis Forces in Europe, seems not to have expected to meet the stiff German resistance he is meeting on the Salerno front. The Germans have short and excellent supply lines and the Italian front may reach the scale of being a second front.

"This, however, should not be the real anti-Axis plan. The Daily Telegraph reports that the Italians are refusing British military notes and that they are not cooperating. The magazine, 19th Century and After, also reports that Britain is trying to establish a democracy in Italy but that this is serving to intensify the chaos there."

20 Yanks Killed in Crash

Domei

ISTANBUL, September 30.—The 20 officers and men of the United States forces, who boarded the American transport plane at Calcutta and departed for Kunming several days ago were killed in the crash which occurred at a point two miles from Calcutta, reports a New Delhi dispatch.

GOVERNMENT ACTS TO UP WAR OUTPUT

Machine Tool and Nitric Acid Factories Put Under Management Order

Commerce and Industry Minister Nobusuke Kishi Friday handed a "Third Factory Management Order" to representatives of machine tool building and nitric acid enterprises at a ceremony held at the Josui Kaikan in Hitotsubashi, Tokyo.

Present at the ceremony were, besides Mr. Kishi, Vice-Minister of Commerce and Industry Etsusaburo Shiina, directors of the various bureaus of the same Ministry concerned with machine tools and chemicals, Kunizo Hara, president of the Precision Machinery Control Association, Ichiro Ishikawa, president

Expresses Regrets

"We are very sorry that so prominent a foreign diplomat endowed with so deep an understanding of Japan is leaving us at this very time when ever closer cooperation between the two peoples is required for the successful prosecution of the War of Greater East Asia. Indeed, we shall miss Ambassador Direk very much, while at the same time we are delighted to hear that he will assume an important post in the cabinet upon returning to his country.

"Sincerely hoping that His Excellency will continue also in his country to promote the friendly relations between our two countries I wish to take this opportunity to thank Ambassador Direk for the deep friendship he has shown to the Government and people of Japan and for the great contribution he has made for the benefit of our two nations."

An English translation of the salient points of Ambassador Direk's reply speech follows:

"The words of praise just pronounced by the Chief Director of the Thai Room in praise of contributions which I may have made toward the promotion of friendship between Japan and Thailand, I cannot but call an exaggeration, and I do not deserve them. In truth, the successful development of the friendly ties between our two beloved countries achieved in the political, economical, cultural, and other fields, is solely due to the unstinting cooperation given by the Statesmen and the authorities concerned in Japan.

Closely Cooperating

"Friendship, cordiality, and the firm determination to extend mutual assistance, are the most precious things in the relations among nations; and those precious qualities have been marking the relations

(Continued on Page 2)

September Results Also Include 15 Vessels Sunk And Damaged

BATTLES GOING ON

Vella Lavella Island Is Scene Of Furious Combat; 710 Foe's Troops Killed

Imperial Navy Air and Surface Units engaged in furious fighting with the enemy in the Solomons area shot down 340 enemy planes and wrecked 10 others as well as sinking and damaging 11 warships and four transports during September, according to an announcement issued by the Imperial Headquarters at 3 p.m. on Friday.

The announcement added that Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces on Vella Lavella Island, engaged since September 3 in severe fighting with powerful enemy forces in the northern sector of the island, inflicted losses of 710 killed on the enemy up to September 21. Furious fighting is still going on there, the announcement said.

Fighting Going On

It was further revealed that furious fighting is going on between Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces on Kulambangra Island and powerful enemy forces which have advanced to Arundell and Woodford islands.

The communique follows:

"1. The subsequent war condition in the Solomons area has continued to be as furious as ever.

"(a) The Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces on Kulambangra Island, undergoing bombings of enemy planes numbering 100 from day to day, are now engaged in combat with powerful enemy forces, which have sallied forth to Arundell Island and Woodford Island.

"(b) The Japanese Army and Navy Garrison Forces on Vella Lavella Island have been engaged since September 3 in fighting powerful enemy forces in the northern sector of that island. In the fighting up to September 21 the Japanese Forces killed 710 enemy soldiers and seized a large amount of arms. Severe fighting is still going on.

"2. The Imperial Navy Air Forces and Surface Units in the Solomons area in line with the strenuous fighting of the Ground Units are engaged in the destruction of the enemy air strength and the interception and repulsion of enemy reinforcements.

"(a) Damage done to the enemy during September:

Airplanes:	
Shot down	340
Damaged	10
War vessels:	
Sunk—Torpedo boats	6
Tugboat	1
Damaged—Torpedo boats	4
Transports:	
Sunk—Small-sized ships	2
Damaged—Large-sized ships	2

"(b) Damage done to our side during the same period:

Airplanes:	
Self-blasted or not yet returned	40
War vessel:	
Landing barge heavily damaged	1

Composite Results

The composite war results scored by the Imperial Japanese Forces in the Solomons area during August and September follows:

Airplanes shot down during the two months numbered 611 and those damaged 31.

Large-sized transports sunk numbered 10, those damaged 13, one seriously.

Medium-sized transports sunk numbered six and one seriously damaged.

Small-sized transports sunk totaled five and one damaged.

One cruiser was sunk, three seriously damaged, two light cruisers or large-sized destroyers sunk, three destroyers sunk, three seriously damaged, 18 torpedo boats sunk, two seriously damaged, four damaged, 29 landing barges sunk, 18 damaged, one tug-boat sunk, two damaged and others sunk, five in number.

THAI ENVOY IS FETED AT FAREWELL LUNCH

Many Dignitaries Attend Function Given in Honor of Direk Jaiyanama

By WIRAT B. SILPIN

Tokyo Correspondent for the Sikrung, Bangkok
Special to the Nippon Times

One of the many brilliant functions being given these days in honor of Direk Jaiyanama who is leaving Japan on October 4 after nearly two years of service as His Royal Thai Majesty's Ambassador in this country, was the Farewell Luncheon held at the Imperial Hotel on Friday, October 1, under the auspices of the Thai Room.

The event was attended by about fifty political, military, and economical leaders of Japan, including such dignitaries as Dr. Yoshimichi Hara, President of the Privy Council; Seihin Ikeda, Privy Councillor; Toyotaro Yuki, Adviser to the Cabinet and Governor of the Bank of Japan; Kamesaburo Yamashita, Adviser to the Cabinet; Major-General Kenryo Sato, Director of the Military Affairs Bureau of the War Ministry; Major-General Seizo Arisue, Director of the First Department of the Army General Staff; Commander Takeshi Fukuoka, of the Naval General Staff; Itaro Mizuno, Director of the Southern Affairs Bureau of the Greater East Asiatic Affairs Ministry; the secretaries to the Ministers of Greater East Asiatic Affairs, of Finance, and of Railways; Aiichiro Fujiyama, president of the Tokyo Metropolitan Chamber of Commercial and Industrial Economies.

Other Thai Guests

In addition to Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama, who was the guest of honor, the Thai side was represented through Embassy Counselor Thavi Thavedikul, Embassy Financial and Commercial Attache Chao Prasobsuk Suksawat, Embassy Third Secretary Chalao Smitavej, and the two Thai correspondents stationed in Tokyo.

Chief Director Takeo Miyahara of the Thai Room, speaking as the host, gave an address in Japanese in which he stressed the unusual achievements accomplished by Ambassador Direk in the course of his Ambassadorship here, toward an "unprecedentedly marvelous progress in the political, economic, and cultural relations of our two countries".

Replying in the Thai language, Ambassador Direk modestly emphasized that it was the cooperation given by the statesmen and his own efforts which have made possible the prosperous developments of Japanese-Thai relations in recent years and expressed the hope that all these present would show the same cordial spirit of collaboration that had always been shown to him, also to Thai Foreign Minister Wichit Wichit-Wathakan who is shortly to be greeted in Tokyo as His Thai Majesty's new Ambassador.

Miyahara's Speech

The gist of Chief Director Miyahara's address, translated into English, reads as follows:

"Hoping to afford to Thai Ambassador Direk Jaiyanama before his departure an opportunity of coming into closer contact with Japanese high officials and influential leaders in the economic field, we are holding this farewell luncheon today.

"His Excellency the Ambassador has made great efforts toward the promotion of intimate relations between Thailand and Japan during almost two years since he took up his post in Tokyo. During this time, marvelous progress has been achieved in political, economic, and cultural relations, unprecedented in the diplomatic history of Thailand and Japan, and such events as the conclusion of an offensive and defensive alliance, the exchange of goodwill missions, and the conclusion of the treaty concerning the incorporation of new territories into Thailand, have taken place.

"While the quick and amicable solution of such important problems was in itself a fruit of the friendship existing between our two nations, it is a matter of course that for those successes we owe a great deal to the sharp understanding of the international situation and the excellent diplomatic abilities shown by His Excellency the Ambassador in dealing with those problems.
of the Chemical Industry Control Association and representatives of the State-managed machine tool and nitric acid plants.

2 Previous Orders

The First Factory Management Order had been issued for placing the aluminum industry under State management and the second Order for a similar measure over the iron and steel industry in accordance with the Factory and Workshop Control Ordinance based on the National General Mobilization Law.

Together with the machine tool and nitric acid industries, all the newly-established aluminum plants are also to be amenable to the Third Order.

In the course of the ceremony, Commerce and Industry Minister Kishi made the following address:

"In this most vital stage of decisive war, our fighting strength must be phenomenally increased, especially in our air arm so as to be prepared for the supreme struggle in which the United States and Britain are to be overwhelmed and overthrown. Already the Government has undertaken various measures necessary for bolstering industrial production. The formula of State management of factories is one of the most important means of stepping up production. In order to surmount the various difficult industrial conditions for the enforcement of wartime economy, both the Government and private enterprisers must throw overboard all their traditional ways of thinking and concentrate all their efforts on the one object of increasing the fighting strength of the nation.

"An intense sense of responsibility and active initiative and invention are required on the part of those who are engaged in production, while the Goverment is emphasizing the readjustment of all industrial conditions that may hamper production increase efforts.

To Break Bottlenecks

"The State management to be exercised over machine tool and nitric acid plants, as well as over aluminum, iron and steel factories, is designed to break whatever bottlenecks there may exist in the way of increased production. It is the earnest effort of the Government to indicate clearly just what are the materials on which productive efforts must be concentrated and to make the urgent demands of the State thoroughly understood at every turn.

"Thus machine tools and nitric acid have been added to the list of those articles whose production is to be placed on a further priorities basis. Supervising officials will be sent to such plants and the conditions of work and other matters important for expanding production will be inquired into so that by the exercise of State authority every condition essential to efficiency may be assured."

Representing machine tool plants, Shotaro Ikegai, president of the Ikegai Iron Works, and representing nitric acid plants Teikichi Yoshida, managing director of the Shikoku Chuo Electric Power Company, delivered addresses in response to Mr. Kishi's instructions, pledging redoubled efforts for increased war production.

Donryu's Painful Sting Is Feared by Foe; Raids on Port Moresby, Babuaf Described

Domei

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN SOUTH PACIFIC, September 29.—Juggling with live coal must be mere child's play compared with the task of giving battle to the Donryu, the Imperial Army's latest bomber, judging from the behaviour of American and British airmen when these Japanese planes appear.

The enemy has revealed without a doubt that they are thoroughly familiar with the deadliness of the Japanese bomber, which was revealed to the world on Aviation Day, September 20.

Japanese airmen say that American fighters very seldom challenge this new terror of the southern skies and when they do, their gingerly and wary approach shows that they fear the painful sting which the Donryu carries in its tail.

Hence, with enemy airmen giving them a wide berth, the crews of Donryu bombers can carry out their missions without the usual fighter-plane escorts.

The following is a typical Donryu bombing mission as told by two Sergeant-Majors who participated in smashing raids on Port Moresby and Babuaf on September 20.

"It was raining heavily when we took off from our base in pitch darkness. A formation of a mass of Donryu bombers sped toward the objective at an altitude which sent chills through our bodies.

"Over the vital enemy port, Port Moresby, we were met with fierce ground barrage and piercing searchlight rays, but we successfully bombed our objectives, scoring direct hits.

"Our mission was completed without meeting a single enemy interceptor.

"Our planes next sped to Babuaf where, catching the enemy by surprise, we smashed the military installations."

"Again no enemy fighters challenged us," it was added with a tinge of disappointment.

"All Japanese bombers returned safely to their base."

Indians in Andamans Back Independence

(Continued From Page 1)

enough, left simply those two words: "Bande Matharam" for the Indians to chant if they desired. Eventually the words that were deleted were forgotten and have not yet been discovered.

The Indians of the Andamans are now singing the refrain at the top of their lungs as if to throw them across the water to the Indian mainland. The branch headquarters of the League is now searching for the missing words to restore the revolutionary song to its former potency.

MORE Y.S.B. BRANCHES

New Offices Open in 5 Places in Java Bring Total Up to 20

Domei

DJAKARTA, September 30.—The Yokohama Specie Bank has decided to open branch offices at Bogor, Pekalongan, Pate, Bodjonegoro and Pamekasan, bringing the total of Y.S.B. branches in Java up to 20.

It was ascertained that these branch offices will commence business early October. It is understood the Southern Development Bank will also establish a branch office in Bandoeng.

Stettinius' Post Approved

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 30.—Edward J. Stettinius' assumption of the post as United States Undersecretary of State was formally approved by the Senate today, says a report from Washington.

Rice Offer by Bose To India Unreplied

(Continued From Page 1)

lowed the situation to get too far out of hand.

Gives Four Reasons

In this connection, he laid down four reasons which support his pessimistic analysis:

1. It is obvious that India cannot obtain foodstuffs from Burma and Thailand upon which it had heavily relied in the past.

2. It is also impossible to realize an increased output of agricultural foodstuffs in such a limited time.

3. Indians cannot hope to obtain relief from Britain or the United States, as both countries have expressed reluctance and admitted their inability to assist India in its present plight.

4. Food demands of the British Army show no sign of diminishing, but on the contrary is increasing as time goes on.

Analyzing the current situation inside India, Mr. Bose declared that three factors were gnawing at the vitals of British rule in India.

On the other side the Indian National Congress has intensified the civil disobedience movement and greatly increased the anti-British feeling among the populace.

Paralleling this movement, groups of the younger generation, wholly independent of the Congress Party, are conducting sabotage and harassing the British authorities in every possible way.

Economically, he said, the famine has emerged to seriously threaten Britain's rule in India.

"All these three movements will continue and there is no possibility of the situation becoming better, less revolutionary for Britain," Mr. Boss declared.

Indicating that compromise is the only hope of relieving the tense situation, Mr. Bose believed that the new Indian viceroy, Archibald Wavell will attempt to effect a compromise.

However, he stated that no matter how the British may bluff or seek to cajole the Indians, according to information available, he sees no chance of a compromise.

Briefly Mr. Bose declared that although the present situation in India is one that is fraught with much economic and political suffering, it can be termed "most favorable" for the Indian Emancipation Movement.

He said, "Since we announced the formation of the Indian National Army, there has been a very great hope and expectation that the new army will be of use in the Independence Movement."

Commenting on his impression of the Burmese Independence celebrations, Mr. Bose said that he was very glad of having the opportunity to attend. He revealed that he took part in interesting functions with Doctor Ba Maw. He also disclosed that Dr. Ba Maw and other high members of the Burmese Government were kind enough to take part in the ceremony with him at the tomb of King Bahadur Shah, the last Moghul Emperor of India near Rangoon.

Mr. Bose said it was an interesting quirk of history that the last monarch of India is buried in Burma and that the last Burmese King Thibaw died in India.

He declared that when the war is over and India has become free, it would be a good idea for India to return all those things the British have taken from Burma to India and for the Burmese to do likewise.

He added that he was deeply impressed with the Burmese people's determination to construct a new East Asia and the help the Burmese are according the Indian Independence Movement. "They have been kind enough to offer all help and their future help will depend on the developments," he said.

Commenting on the incorporation of the Shan and Karenni states and the Wa region into Burma, Mr. Bose declared that he believed it would be best for all parties concerned and result in greater unity.

HOPEI COMMUNISTS WIPED OUT BY ARMY

600 Bandits Infesting Tachien, Hsiaochen Also Routed; War Results Given

Domei

AT THE WARFRONT IN HOPEI PROVINCE, September 30.—Contemplating on a complete annihilation of the Communist forces in Central Hopei, crack units of the Japanese Forces commenced general mopping-up operations on the night of September 20 in the vicinity of Yuhsien and Chiahohsien in Hopei Province and Tsochengchen, approximately 30 kilometers west of Tientsin, and after eight days of lightning operations thoroughly smashed the enemy.

Composite result gained in the dazzling campaign is as follows: Engagements with the enemy 44; enemy troops encountered, 2,840; installations demolished 17 (2 hospitals, 1 hand-grenade factory, 1 clothes repair factory and 13 subterranean vaults); enemy bodies left 168; enemy prisoners taken 115; heavy machine gun seized 1; rifles taken 127; and many other trophies.

600 Bandits Wiped Out

Domei

TSINGTAO, September 30.—With the collaboration of the Peace Preservation Corps, the Tawara Punitive Unit of the Japanese Forces apprehended a band of approximately 600 bandits under Chiang Lichuan at dawn of September 27 and after furious attacks completely annihilated the enemy.

The engagement occurred at Tachien and Hsiaochen, approximately 14 kilometers south of Lantsun on the Shantung Railway. The result of the engagement is as follows: enemy dead left behind 100; enemy prisoners taken 400; automatic rifles 38; hand grenades captured 14; and numerous other trophies.

Meanwhile, the Nakano Punitive Unit, with the aid of the Peace Preservation Corps, encircled about 200 remnants of the Second Division of the Chiang Li-chuan bandits at Kwangshuan on September 28 and crushed the enemy.

Shansi Result Given

Domei

TAIYUAN, September 30.—Composite results gained by the XX Unit of the Japanese Forces in its relentless mopping-up operations of both Chungking and Communist forces in Shansi Province are as follows:

Enemy dead left behind ..	104
Enemy prisoners taken	46
Rifles captured	75
Automatic rifles	50
Hand grenades	48

In addition, numerous uniforms, apparels and ammunition were seized.

Imoo Heads Marine Body

Vice-Admiral Tomoyuki Imoo was appointed Director-General of the Marine Affairs Board of the Communications Ministry on Friday, it was announced by the same Ministry. His predecessor, Vice-Admiral Masukichi Matsuki has been transferred to a certain important post. The new Director-General was promoted to the rank of vice-admiral last May.

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Borneo People Will Be Given Ruling Rights

(Continued From Page 1)

tended by our forces is nothing else than this.

"In regard to the officials of the provincial administrative machinery who are original inhabitants of North Borneo, their education and general edification will be taken in the same spirit, with a view to increasing the number of such officials. We wish in this way to expand the political privileges of the original inhabitants according to the extent of their loyalty.

"In this connection, I wish to say a few words concerning the inhabitants of other races, such as the Chinese and Indonesians. In the present state of affairs where there are still no laws governing nationality, the status of the various inhabitants is now a simple matter but those persons who have been regarded as people of third countries are cerainly not original inhabitants. It is clear, therefore, that they do not possess the privilege of participating in the government of North Borneo. Only, in view of the contributions they have made and the cooperation they have given us since the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia, we intend to accord them some of the privileges of the original inhabitants as a provisional measure. Whether we shall make the system permanent or not will depend on their actions and the spirit they will show hereafter.

"The day of complete liberation of East Asia is now at hand. I hope that the people of North Borneo will take to heart the essential meaning of political participation and to do your best for the construction of East Asia and that you will have full confidence in the strength of the Imperial Army, lending no ear to wild and irresponsible rumors, work diligently at your respective occupations and observe thoroughly the principles of obedience and public service.

"October 1, 1943.

Masataka Yamawaki
Supreme Commander in
North Borneo"

JUDICIAL CONFAB IS HELD

Officials in Hsinking Discuss Wartime Ideology

Domei

HSINKING, September 30.—The Judicial Conference attended by approximately 50 Manchoukuoan and Japanese officials, including Shigeru Maeno, Vice-Minister of Justice of the Manchoukuoan Government, opened at the Department of Justice here at 9 a.m. today in order to discuss ways and means to perfect wartime ideology among the people of Manchoukuo.

The conference is significant as a preliminary to the Japan-Manchoukuo Special Investigation Commission meeting scheduled for October 1.

Fujihara Returns From Tour

Administrative Inspector Ginjiro Fujihara returned to Tokyo Friday after having completed his mission of inspecting aircraft industry plants in Aichi Prefecture and the Hanshin district.

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MOUNTBATTEN FACES OBSTACLES APLENTY

Must Solve Greatest Political, Military Difficulties Faced By Any Commander

Domei

LISBON, September 20.—When Lord Louis Mountbatten assumes the post of Commander-in-Chief of the anti-Axis forces in Southeast Asia, he will be facing military as well as political difficulties never before faced by any commander in the history of the war, according to United Press reports from London.

It was pointed out that Lord Mountbatten will never have the superiority on land, sea or air in his sphere until the present European war is ended.

The reports stressed several political difficulties are facing Lord Mountbatten, such as China and General Chiang Kai-shek, the Southwest Pacific and General Douglas MacArthur and the Indian internal situation.

The first two difficulties refer to the overlapping authority while the third refers to India's unwillingness to support Britain, as the anti-Axis Powers must feed India first before they can use her manpower.

The reports stated that the hunger problem was an extremely serious issue, as starvation is now sweeping the Bengal Province and that it is unfortunate that Lord Mountbatten had to make his headquarters there. In addition there is also some interference in the respective spheres of authority of Marshal Archibald Wavell and General Claude Auchinleck.

According to the United Press, Mountbatten will endeavor to draft many men from the Hindu forces but the equipment to be used by them has still to be sent. Moreover, Marshal Wavell must first improve the political situation in India before India can be used as a great base of operations. General Auchinleck, on the other hand, after reinforcing the home front must send reinforcements to Mountbatten's army.

The United Press also said that regarding the China question it is evident that China fears that Lord Mountbatten's plans will further reduce already symbolic aid that is being extended to China.

The reports also recalled passages written in Lin Yu-tang's recent book "Between Tears and Laughter" which lamented the confiscation by Marshal Wavell of China's lend-lease supplies arriving in India without any previous notification.

Government Acts To Up War Output

(Continued From Page 1)

among the Governments and peoples of our two countries.

"What I may have done toward the improvement of those relations, has been very little indeed. But now that I am compelled to leave Tokyo which has been endeared to me through a long stay and where I have always been shown the friendliest considerations of the Japanese Government and people, I pledge my determination to devote in future all my efforts toward still furthering those brotherly relations between our two countries.

"I believe that soon you all will be able to welcome here as new Thai Ambassador a person who has always entertained the deepest feelings of love and respect for Japan and the Japanese people, and I am convinced that through your collaboration he will meet with the fullest success in fulfilling his mission here.

"I could not close this speech without expressing my whole-hearted thanks to the Chief Director of the Thai Room for the sympathetic and devoted collaboration he has always lent toward still bettering the understanding between the nations of Thailand and Japan."

MILITARY EXAMINATION FOR STUDENTS DECIDED

Will Be Given Between October 25—November 5; to Enter Barracks December 1

In order to make officers as quickly as possible out of the students whose privilege of postponed conscription has been suspended, a provisional military service examination is scheduled to be held between October 25 and November 5, according to an Imperial ordinance promulgated in the Official Gazette today.

The ordinance was issued on the basis of Paragraph 4, Article 41 of of the Military Service Law, which provides that in times of war or any military expedition the conscription postponement system may be suspended.

However, the students now taking courses in science, medicine, engineering, agriculture or pedagogics will come under the postponement provision.

Those passing the conscription examination will enter the barracks on December 1. In the case of the Navy, the conscripts will join the service within this year, exact date to be published later. Those wishing to enter the Navy are required to state it verbally or in writing when undergoing examination.

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BRITAIN SCHEMING ON DIVIDING SICILY

Eden's Statement in Commons Seen to Reveal Desire to Promote Separatism

Special to the Nippon Times

BERLIN, September 30.—Berlin political circles have noted with much interest a report of the Exchange Telegraph on the Sicily debate, held in the House of Commons on September 22. According to this report Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden had declared: "Sicily is an island with extraordinarily strong and at times rivalling political convictions. The strongest party is presumably the one demanding the separation from the mother country."

To the objection of an M.P. who had stated: "Any hint at an alleged separation of Sicily from the mother-country can only cause the suspicion that Great Britain is about to annex the island," Eden had answered: "We do not intend in the least to annex Sicily now or at any time in the future."

Berlin political circles are holding the view that Eden's utterances unequivocally reveal the desire of the British Government to promote separatism or regionalism in Sicily, imitating thus the Rhineland policy, pursued by Poincare. Only the intention of a downright annexation of Sicily as such had been denied by Eden.

British manipulations of this kind, it is pointed out in Berlin, are nothing new. Cyprus, too, had for a long time formally belonged to the Ottoman empire, until finally, after the world war, it had definitely been annexed by England. Neither had the British Mandates legally formed a part of the British Empire, although in practice they had been treated as such.

The movement, advocating the secession of Iceland and of the Faroes, was also exploited by England in order to strengthen her own position at the expense of their mother country. Eden's declaration meant nothing else but an open admission of England's imperialistic policy of the "divide and rule" pattern, this time at the expense of Italy. The peculiar character of these British revelations become still more clearly apparent if one realized that now, i.e. after the so-called capitulation "with honor" of Badoglio, they bared the true intentions of England.

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P.I. WOMAN LEADER PLEDGES EFFORTS

Delegate to National Assembly Wants to Promote Women's Welfare

Domei

MANILA, September 29.—Mrs. Elisa Ochoa, former tennis champion of the Philippines and the only woman delegate to the National Assembly, stated when interviewed: "The past one month has been the most thrilling in my entire life and indeed the most significant in the whole history of the Philippines."

Mrs. Ochoa was referring to the swift march of events during the period including the adoption of the constitution, the convocation of the National Assembly and the election of the president-elect of the future Republic of the Philippines.

"I am looking forward to the blessed day of our independence," she continued, "which will be the happiest day of my life."

Asked as to the responsibilities of the lone woman of the Assembly; Mrs. Ochoa asserted, "I will do all in my power to promote the general welfare of Filipino women—women who are working in the factories and in the fields, living in the remote districts as well as those in the cities. Women, after all, rock the cradles and rule our world and on them depends to a great extent the success of the Philippine Republic about to be born as a member of the Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere."

With 27 years of experience as a social worker, Mrs. Ochoa is fully conversant with the problems of the womanhood of the Philippines.

Commending the work of the Executive Commission since its formation in undertaking various activities for social betterment of the people, she added, "the great interest of the authorities in the health of the people—interest never before so thoroughly expressed—is a most gratifying asset to the nation."

A sportswoman, Mrs. Ochoa, formerly a tennis star, is now exerting the same enthusiasm and energy that she showed on the tennis courts in the task of properly representing her constituents.

A native of Agusan Province, Mindanao Island, she said, "the people of Mindanao are cooperating wholeheartedly with the Filipinos in all the other islands to make the Philippines worthy of Japan's trust in granting independence to us. We are determined to repay Japan's trust and sincerity in like manner."

CHINESE RED LEAVES CHUNGKING MEETING

Only Communist Delegate Walks Out in Indignation During the Proceedings

Domei

CANTON, September 29.—It was learned here that a Chungking spokesman admitted today that Tung Pi-wu, only Chinese Communist delegate who attended the recent session of the Peoples' Political Council, walked out in indignation during the proceedings.

The spokesman however hastened to explain that Tung Pi-Wu had no axe to grind against the Council which had denounced the Chinese Communists but left after an argument with other members of the Council in violation of "proper parliamentary procedure."

The spokesman said there has yet been no reaction from Chinese Communists to the invitation extended them by Chiang Kai-shek to cease hampering the prosecution of the war against Japan.

FIGHTER PLANES STRESSED

Britain Orders More 'Corsairs' From U.S. Brewster Firm

Domei

BUENOS AIRES, September 29.—The British Government has increased its orders for Corsairs, the United States fighter plane produced by the Brewster Aircraft Corporation, according to Washington reports.

In this connection, the United States Navy Department announced as follows:

"The British Government has arranged with the Brewster Aircraft Corporation for an increase in the order for Corsair fighter planes and has ordered a decrease in the supply of reconnaissance-bombers. The Brewster firm has agreed to meet the British demand."

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LAWYER LAUREL

By Arrangement with the Asahi
Special to the Nippon Times

(II)

By Ki Kimura

President-Elect Jose P. Laurel

Before taking steps for legal proceedings against the customs officers, Mr. Yamataka decided to sound the opinion of the Japanese Government officials then residing in Manila. To this end he called upon Jun Kimura, Japanese Consul-General at Manila who is now a permanent trustee of the Philippines Association in Tokyo. Mr. Yamataka was well acquainted with the Consul-General as he had once worked under the latter. When he explained all about the confiscation of the Hosho Maru, the Consul-General remarked, "I hope you will see to it that this matter is cleared up. Should any complications arise, I shall be glad to do whatever I can, but in order to avoid diplomatic entanglements I hope you will be able to handle the matter yourself." Thus the Japanese Consul-General encouraged his visitor.

Mr. Yamataka next proceeded to the office of the Superintendent of Customs with whom he was intimately acquainted.

"Did you know that a Japanese boat, the Hosho Maru, was confiscated by your subordinates?" inquired Mr. Yamataka.

"Sure, I did," was the reply.

"Don't you think it absurd when the owner has not violated the law in any way? I don't see anything wrong in what he did."

"You may be right."

"Can't you return the boat to him?"

"To tell you the truth, we were just obeying the Governor-General's order."

"Confiscation? By order of the Government?"

"We have been ordered to seize any ship which comes into the harbor or areas outside the limited waters. This is a strict order."

"It's ridiculous, unreasonable!" declared Mr. Yamataka.

"I agree with you. I myself think it absurd."

"If you have no objections, I intend to institute a suit against the Customs officers. What do you think?"

"Fine go ahead," the superintendent exhorted his friend as though they were discussing something totally unrelated to him.

"It will mean suing your subordinates."

"Don't let that worry you. I only did what I was ordered to do by the High Commissioner. Personally, I harbor no ill will toward the Japanese. However—" thus saying, the Filipino superintendent bent forward and touched his visitor on the knee, and "don't tell anyone that I encouraged you."

"Of course not, I wouldn't be so foolish."

"All right, I wish you luck." With this the superintendent straightened up in his chair. A thorough understanding was thus arrived at between a Japanese and a Filipino.

In view of the importance of the Philippines to the United States, it was the custom always to appoint an eminent and first class man as High Commissioner. Some of them, upon returning to America, were elected President, which fact testifies to the superior caliber of those men who were chosen to represent the American interests in the Philippines.

The history of Japan, as connected with the Philippines, can be traced back to the early part of the Meiji Era.

Ever since the arrival in Japan of Commodore Perry in 1853 up to the inauguration of the twenty-fifth President, William McKinley, Japan and the United States had been on friendly terms. The American Government manifested good-will and understanding toward Japan, at least ostensibly. What deep-lying ambitions it might have harbored were unknown to Japan.

With the nomination of McKinley as President, not only the world-famous Monroe Doctrine but America's century-old championship of freedom and liberty as well were discarded, and an aggressive imperialism adopted as the administrative policy. President McKinley then annexed the Hawaiian Islands and took over the Philippines. Japan at that time was not aware of the malicious designs. When McKinley was assassinated, Japan expressed sincere regrets, although it was not beyond imagination that to suppose his sudden death resulted from his imperialistic maneuvers.

McKinley was succeeded by Theodore Roosevelt as President of the United States. From his youth Roosevelt had been greatly interested in Japan, his curiosity having been aroused by the book on the 47 "Ronin." His favorite book was "Bushido" by the late Dr. Inazo Nitobe, the great Japanese scholar and educator. He is said to have learned "Judo," the Japanese art of self-defense, in order to deepen his knowledge of Japan and of the Japanese. He harbored both antagonism and friendship towards Japan at the same time. He was the last American president who knew Japan.

At the time of the Russo-Japanese War, he took it upon himself to mediate. When he received the news of Japan's victory in the Battle of the Japan Sea, it is reported that he was almost beside himself with joy, praising Japan day and night for the ensuing several days. On the occasion of the Portsmouth Conference, which was shortly followed by the signing of the Peace Treaty, President Roosevelt offered his services freely and did whatever he could on behalf of Japan.

With the conclusion of the Russo-Japanese War, Japan rose to a world-power. It was then that Roosevelt suddenly realized that Japan had grown into too powerful a nation to be patronisingly patted on the back. The President's amity toward Japan was transformed into an animosity as deep-rooted as his friendship had once been. This also was the period when the pro-Japanese tide in the United States slowly ebbed to be replaced by an anti-Japanese atmosphere.

It was no wonder that the Governor-General of the Philippines, influenced by the anti-Japanese feeling then prevalent in his motherland, ordered his officials to seize all boats coming into undesignated harbors. This regulation was made with Japan in view, as no other but Japanese and Chinese boats could drift accidentally into the northern ports of the Philippines. And China at that time was not counted as a nation.

Taking all such into consideration, Mr. Yamataka realized that there was about to be staged a spectacular drama. Softly he said to himself, "If the suit is decided in our favor, it will prove a humiliating blow to the snobbish High Commissioner. This is going to be a challenge to America.

"I must therefore engage a lawyer who will be capable of undertaking this great job. Mercenary ones will not do in this case. Dr. Jose P. Laurel is the man. I am sure he will take over the case and exert himself to the utmost, for he is a sincere man."

Thus Mr. Yamataka reached a final decision.

(To Be Continued)

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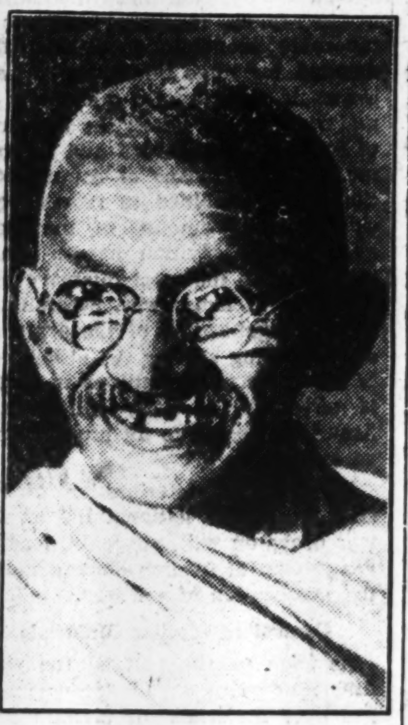
Indian Sage's Spirit Is Unbroken; Celebrates 75th Birthday Today

Gandhi Is Still the Greatest Leader in India's Fight For Independence Despite British Efforts To Stem His Influence

"Mahatma Gandhi, who celebrates his 75th birthday today, still remains an eloquent personification of the great Indian fight for independence despite the many hardships undergone during his imprisonment by the British," says Yoshio Royama, Domei political commentator here. He continues:

"Praying for the continued health of the Indian patriot, we are fervently hoping that he will ultimately succeed in personifying beyond the slightest doubt that powerful morale of the Indian people, which all the machine guns, bombardments and conspiracies of the British can never hope to overcome.



Mahatma Gandhi

"We are hoping that the Mahatma will show through his own personal example that the only way open for India is to recover, despite all obstructions, its traditional prestige and advance along the way of Asiatic renaissance.

"There is no doubt at present, as shown from time to time in Parliamentary debates, that the British Government has not the slightest intention to release Gandhi.

"The Mahatma has already taken steps which have been detrimental to Britain and the anti-Axis cause in general.

"The British Government is at present spreading propaganda throughout the world claiming to show how irreconcilably hostile Gandhi is to the anti-Axis nations.

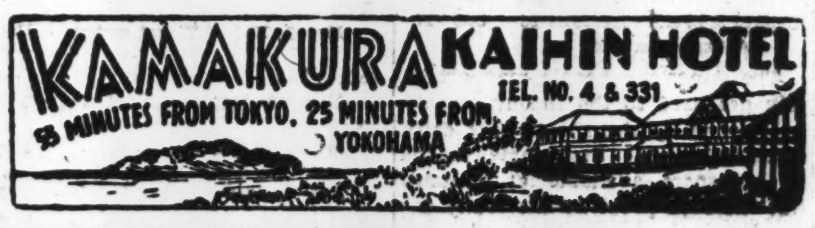
"Britain's refusal to release him is part of pre-arranged strategy. Long years of experience in suppressing Indian uprisings have given the Britishers confidence to feel that without Gandhi they will be able to overcome all Indian resistance.

"This cold-blooded strategy, however, is being met by the powerful and spiritual stamina of Gandhi, who despite daring fasts, is gallantly fighting to survive privations until the day India will bask in the glory of its traditional prestige.

"Gandhi's determination is clearly discernible in a message which he sent to Lord Linlithgow, former Viceroy of India, prior to his imprisonment.

"His determination also is discernible in a statement he is reported to have made, hinting that there are a great number of Indians hoping that Japan will rescue India from British rule.

"The Mahatma also revealed what was partially his nurturing determination, when he hinted at the possibility of a large number of Indians going over to the Japanese side—if they effected a landing on India's shores—as we know had been the case in Burma and Malai and for all I know, in Singapore too, in an interview with American reporters before his imprisonment."



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NOTICE

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October 2, 1943
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Case Number	Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Owners	Captain
421	Steamer	Santa Fe	Panama	Societe Les Affreteurs Maritimes Indochinois	None
584	Yacht	Eveline	British	(British) Herbert Edgar Middleton	„
585	„	Tennifer	„	(British) Rondney Lock	„
586	„	Ingomar	„	(British) James Hart	„
587	Pilot Boat	Linkong	„	(British) Shanghai Pilot Boat Co., Ltd.	„
588	Launch	Harbour Pilot	„	„	„
589	„	Sea Pilot	„	„	„
590	„	Shanghai Pilot	„	„	„
591	Oil Barge	O. C. 407	„	(British) Asiatic Petroleum Company (North China) Limited	„
592	Lighter	I. C. No. 3	„	(British) Butterfield & Swire	„
593	Steam-Launch	Unknown	„	(British) Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited.	„
594	Motor Launch	„	„	(British) Yee Tsoong Tobacco Co.	„
595	„	Ewo	„	(British) Jardine, Matheson & Company Limited	„

It is hereby notified that the undermentioned vessels were captured by the Imperial Navy, and are to be examined at this Court. A party interested may present a petition in writing to this Court within thirty days from the day following this notification published by the "Official Gazette."

October 2, 1943
SASEHO PRIZE COURT

Case Number	Type of vessel	Name of vessel	Nationality	Nominal Owners	Captain
596	Steamer	Ayame-maru	Japanese	Fukusho - Konsu (a joint-stock company)	None
597	„	Hakutaka-maru	„	Zyunzo Okumara	„
598	Oil Barge	Tsuru-maru	„	Mitsui-Bussan Co. Ltd. (Dairen Branch Office)	„

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TOKYO, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1943

India's 'Common War Effort'

What the United States and Britain vainly hope from India and the Indians was more clearly stated than usual in a letter from the Chairman of the American Round Table Conference on India to the New York Times. In this letter, the Chairman, Guy Emery Shipler, urges that Britain instruct Viceroy Viscount Archibald P. Wavell, "to take necessary steps at once for the formation of a representative Indian Government with sufficient power to recruit a mass army consistent with the size and population and to mobilize fully the economic strength of the country for the common war effort."

What Mr. Shipler means by "common war effort" would seem to require some elucidation. The Indian people, whose interests are patently diametrically opposed to those of Britain and America, and indeed whose only hopes of ever obtaining an India for the Indians lie in Japan's victory, certainly have no war aims that could conceivably be considered common with Britain's or America's. No Indian Government truly representative of the Indian people would or could mobilize any national army for anything except to overthrow British tyranny and oust the Anglo-American armies of occupation which are, like locusts, fattening on the land while the Indians are left to starve. However, one of the first steps any Government representative of India's interests would necessarily take would be to prohibit the exportation of Indian wheat and other foodstuffs and supplies to the huge Anglo-American armies trampling Iran, Iraq and Egypt under their iron-shod heels.

These phrases "common war effort" and "representative Indian Government" cannot even be intended seriously. They are merely the usual hypocritical verbiage without which no Anglo-American statement would be complete. They in no way alter the ravenous Anglo-American desire to use India as a slave state whose economic resources shall all be made available for this Anglo-American imperialistic war, and their unslackened determination to achieve by no matter what means a mass mobilization of India's millions to fight their battle for them.

A mass army of several millions of hardy Indians would certainly provide a most useful shield to protect the lives of India's oppressors, if it could be used in the battle for further oppression. But there's the rub. Furthermore in view of the appalling losses in materials as well as manpower suffered by Britain and the United States in this war of attrition they over-confidently provoked, some means of utilizing India's still untapped economic strength must look eminently desirable to a United States whose production has already passed its peak.

The oft-defeated Wavell in particular needs no pointers from any Mr. Shipler to convince him of the desirability of that end. But Wavell himself, faced with the stark reality of India's seething resentment against Britain, is well aware that no wishful thinking in America will produce any Indian Government which, if either representative or powerful, would be willing to undertake a task so diametrically opposed to India's interests as to aid Britain in this war. The non-productive oppressive methods of his military dictatorship are the only means whereby any Indian can be forced into a reluctant share in a war aimed at strengthening that British hold on India which Churchill has openly proclaimed will never be relaxed, unless, of course, the United States succeeds in her silent aim to substitute Britain in overlordship there.

An army of Indians commensurate with the size of India's population may well be mobilized by a truly representative Indian Government some day, it is true. But that it would do anything when that day comes but cooperate with Subhas Chandra Bose's growing Indian National Army across the frontiers, and fight to liberate its country from Anglo-American clutches and develop its economic strength for Asia's common war effort, is totally inconceivable.

Erin Go Brath

Another voice, not from the Axis camp, but raised by one of the few, remaining neutrals, offers eloquent testimony to Britain's real attitude towards "freedom" when it concerns any country so unfortunate as to be in British power. The Irish people are powerless to prevent the encroachment of the American and British armies of occupation in the North of Ireland, but the Dublin Municipal Council gave vent to Irish indignation by its unanimous decision recently to tear down a statue of Queen Victoria. This statue they rightly term an "emblem of oppression and invasion" since it was in that queen's reign, according to a statement once made by John Dillon, Irish Party member in the House of Commons, that the Irish population was halved, her taxes doubled, and Ireland robbed of all her freedom by oppressive laws. It is particularly significant that the statue is to be replaced by a memorial to Lord Edward Fitzgerald, great Irish patriot and hero of the ruthlessly repressed Irish Independence Movement of 1798, which might then have brought the peace and liberty to Ireland for which she is still struggling had not the odds against it been so overpowering.

In 1798, the '98 celebrated in those immortal Irish songs, "The Wearing of the Green" and "The Memory of the Dead," the United Irishmen stirred to righteous wrath at the unending sufferings of their unfortunate country determined at last on a bold attempt to free the Irish people from the galling British yoke and set up an independent Irish Republic.

An independent Irish Republic has been the goal and aspiration of all true Irishmen since the days of Cromwell's notorious military invasion and oppression of Ireland. As a result of that bloody incursion of British troops into the Emerald Isle, the Irish Catholics, nobles and commoners alike, were forcibly evicted from the lands of their forefathers by the British soldiery, the plundered lands were handed over to English and Scottish adventurers, and the Irish themselves were forced to choose between permanent exile or a state of semi-serfdom in the land rightly theirs.

Peaceful means having proved worse than useless in obtaining any restitution of Ireland's lawful rights, and resulting only in a constant tightening of the British grip, the United Irishmen, led by the intrepid Wolfe Tone and Lord Edward Fitzgerald, son of the Duke of Leinster, at last rose in revolt against Britain's might. France promised to help them, but when the promised aid failed to materialize and the gallant fight for Irish independence put up by the United Irishmen against such hopeless odds, faced failure, both Tone and Fitzgerald were urged to escape to America. Both refused to desert their men. Fitzgerald was wounded when resisting capture and subsequently died of his wounds in prison, while Tone committed suicide by cutting his throat with a pen-knife before the sentence of death passed on him by his British captors could be executed.

Since those days the Irish have continued their unremitting fight against the unrelaxing British tyranny even in face of the cruelest persecution. There is no Irishman who will not for ever remember that black Easter week of 1916 when the British "Black-and-Tans" mowed down the unarmed Irish in the streets of Dublin, their own capital, for no other reason than that Ireland insisted on its right to independence and refused to fall in unconditionally with Britain's war plans against a Germany with whom Ireland had no quarrel.

Ireland's success in attaining some degree of independence under Eamonn de Valera, in spite of her pitiful lack of resources and the geographical position which placed her at the mercy of a ruthless Britain, is due solely to that undying spirit, not unlike the deathless spirit animating Japanese soldiers, which was manifested in one famous Irish battle when some eight hundred mortally wounded Irish warriors insisted on being tied to stakes set up in the ground, so that thus supported they might continue the fight against the enemy side by side with their still unwounded comrades until the last spark of life left them.

That this relative independence gained by Ireland was due to no change of heart on the part of Britain is proved by Britain's retention of the prosperous four northern countries of Ireland. But even though thus divided and militarily powerless, Ireland has nevertheless courageously clung to her neutrality in the present war, even in the face of the most relentless pressure by Britain backed by America, and the Irish have steadfastly refused to let that part of their beloved Erin which is under their control be used as a base in an aggressive war to extend to other countries that same oppressive power of the British which so long held them in thrall.

If the United States army of occupation, to which the United States Secretary of the Navy, Frank Knox, has just paid a visit of inspection, is installed in northern Ireland, it is only over Ireland's violent but unavailing protest, Ireland herself having remained resolutely aloof from the war.

It will cause no surprise to anyone familiar with the Irish spirit that the Irish have once more given vent to their undying feeling against their age-long oppressor in their significant removal at this time of the statue of Britain's imperialistic queen, but the anti-Axis nations who so loudly proclaim themselves the sole champions of liberty may well be embarrased by this forcible reminder so near home of a nation to which Britain has so long denied full freedom.

The authors of the Atlantic Charter would do better to redress the wrongs committed in Ireland, where it is in their full power to do so, and withdraw their troops from Ireland if only as an earnest of good faith, before they talk so freely about liberating nations "enslaved" by Germany or Japan without being able to point to a single concrete example of such supposed enslavement.

FOOD RESTRICTIONS TIGHTENED IN U.S.; LIVING COSTS CONTINUE UPWARD SPIRAL

(Exclusive to the Nippon Times)

Due to the inexorable requirements of the war situation, American national life is subject to the most rigorous restriction and control that it has ever experienced. America's entry into the war compelled her to adjust herself to the emergency needs rapidly, and notwithstanding her enormous resources and other favorable economic conditions, the demand for huge quantities of war materials, the need for the supply of materials to her allies, the stoppage of imports from abroad and impediments to the means of communication have combined to reduce considerably the amount of materials available for civilian needs. This, coupled with the most intensive mobilization of manpower, necessitated by the organization of the army on a war footing and by the absorption of labor for the munitions industry, is affecting the daily life of the American people to an unprecedented extent.

The gradual deterioration of the standard of the national life as the war drags on wi[illegible] o doubt, lead to the growth of f[illegible]n detrimental to the prosecution of the war.

Control of Civilian Materials

As soon as she entered the war, America carried out a large-scale control over materials for civilian consumption. Although the supply of such materials is more plentiful in America than in other belligerent countries, the American people who have been accustomed to a high standard of material life are finding houses unheated in winter months and coarse fare pretty trying.

The amount of materials for civilian consumption suffered a drastic curtailment last year and it is expected that there will be a further cut of 10 to 15 per cent this year. Above all, the food problem is assuming proportions which are causing grave apprehension to all. The Government is taking every possible measure to increase the production of foodstuffs, encouraging every household at the same time to replenish its food supply by cultivating what is called a "victory garden." Comparison of the quantity of food per head during the past few years is as follows:

	1941	1942	1943*
	—(In lbs.)—		
Meat	142	137	91
Fish	13.5	10.5	8
Butter	16	16	13
Sugar	104	81	80
Canned food and vegetables	33	33.5	17

* Assumed amount.

The American people may gradually get used to the inconveniences occasioned by the shortage of daily necessaries and inadequate means of transport available at present, but the food problem is steadily assuming such grave phases that the Government is called upon to exert greater efforts to deal properly with it.

Inflationary Tendency

The question of sectional inflation, of which there was much discussion at the initial stage of American participation in the war, has been settled for the moment by the Government's rigorous measure of control, and the problem of the moment is that of the surplus purchasing power of the nation. The people's income expanded from $94,500,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1941 to $117,000,000,000 in that of 1942 and to $132,000,000,000 in 1943. And it is assumed that it will grow to $145,000,000,000 in the current fiscal year. This expansion largely reflects an increase in the incomes of the working classes.

On the other hand, it is assumed that the supply of materials for civilian consumption will fall from $68,000,000,000 for last year to $65,000,000 for the current year. This is why the Government feels the imperative necessity of absorbing the surplus purchasing power and enforcing the control of prices and the rationing system with great vigor in the operation of the wartime economy. Frequent strikes demanding higher wages and the prevalence of shady transactions throw a sidelight on the pressure exerted by this inflationary trend on the national life.

The rate of advance in prices during the 41 months from September, 1939, when the European war broke out, to January this year was 36 per cent (42.2 per cent in foodstuffs) in wholesale prices and 20 per cent in the index number of the cost of living. During the twelve months following America's entry into the war, the wholesale prices showed an advance of 15 per cent and the index number of the cost of living an advance of nine per cent.

According to an announcement made by President Roosevelt in July this year, the cost of living for July recorded a rise of eight per cent compared with May last year and a rise of six per cent compared with September last year. Brown who assumed the headship of the Adjustment Board in January this year expressed conviction that the monthly rise in the cost of living could be kept below 0.5 per cent, but when the deterioration of the quality of goods for consumption and the actual rise in prices which do not appear in the published statistical figures are taken into due consideration, the conclusion is inevitable that in spite of many preventive measures being taken by the Government, it will be impossible to check the rising tendency of prices at the level announced by the Director of the Adjustment Board.

The following figures will be found of interest:—

1. The Moody index number of wholesale prices (prices for 1931 being taken as 100).

On December 6, 1941	212.0
On February 9, 1942	226.5
On February 9, 1943	244.5
On July 6, 1943	245.3

2. The index number of wholesale prices made public by the Burma of Labor Statistics (the prices for 1926 being taken as 100).

	General prices	Agricultural products	Foodstuffs
On Feb. 7, 1942	95.7	100.1	93.7
On Feb. 2, 1943	102.0	118.2	105.1

3. The index number of the cost of living published by the Department of Commerce (the cost of living for 1935—1939 being taken as 100).

In December, 1941	106.3
In December, 1942	120.4

4. The index number of the cost of living published by National Association of Manufacturers.

In January, 1942	94.5
In March, 1943	102.8

5. The level of prices on March 15, this year, made public by the Department of Labor.

	Per cent (higher)
Compared with the average figure for 1935—1939	22.8
Compared with January, 1941	21.7
Compared with May, 1942	5.9

6. The prices for February this year, published by the National Association of Manufactures, compared with those for January last year as follows:—

	Per cent		Per cent
Foodstuffs	15.2	Fuels and lighting	2.0
Clothing	4.9	Sundry goods	3.5
House rent	0.4		

Taxes, National Bonds

It is the desire of the American authorities to maintain, from the point of view of sound finance, the ratio of 2:1 for the tax revenue and bond issues as the sources of revenue for financing the war, but this ratio is reversed as a matter of fact. The question of increasing taxes is receiving attention solely from the point of view of absorbing surplus purchasing power.

The tax revenue for the last fiscal year was $33,000,000,000 and in his Message on the Budget in January President Roosevelt indicated his intention to secure an increased revenue of $16,000,000,000 through tax increases and compulsory savings. The Government is also exhorting the general public to as much subscription as possible to the victory bonds.

Under the Tax Increase Law enacted in October last year, an increase of some $9,000,000,000 in the tax revenue was counted upon, through the raising of the base and surtax for the income tax on individuals, the lowering of the exemption point, the increase both of the surtax rates for the income tax on juridical persons and of the rate of the profit tax, and the creation of the new victory tax. Under this tax law, the amounts of the tax to be imposed on the incomes of individuals are as follows:

(1) Unmarried Persons

Annual incomes	The amounts taxed	Rates of taxation
$ 600	$17	3%
1,000	107	10.7
1,500	220	14.7
2,500	446	17.8

(2) Married Persons With Two Dependents

Annual incomes	The amounts taxed	Rates of taxation
$1,200	$20	1.7%
2,500	159	6.4
4,000	485	12.1
5,000	730	14.2

In June this year, the so-called "pay as you go" income tax was created. This is a tax to be collected at the source of revenue to meet the fluctuations in incomes liable in the wartime economic situation. The exemption point is fixed at the annual income of $624 for unmarried persons and $1,248 for married persons. On all incomes exceeding these limits the uniform rate of 20 per cent is imposed at the source (the number so taxed is believed to constitute some 70 per cent of all taxpayers totaling 44,000,000). Under this tax law, an increase of $3,000,000,000 is expected in the tax revenue.

It is said that the Treasury authorities are considering the imposition of an excess wage tax, an excess profit tax for individuals and various excises.

The Treasury authorities are putting national bonds on sale at the rate of $1,000,000,000 a month. Besides, victory bonds were issued in December last year and in April this year, and the public subscription to the former amounted to $5,600,000,000 and to the latter $13,000,000,000.

Whereas, in the fiscal year of 1941, the wages and salaries represented $61,000,000,000 out of the national income totaling $94,500,000,000, they amounted to $80,000,000,000 in the fiscal year of 1942 out of the total national income aggregating $117,000,000,000. This shows that against the -23.8 per cent increase in the national income, the rate of increase in the incomes from wages and salaries was 31 per cent.

Although the incomes from wages and salaries show a general increase, there is a marked difference in the scale of pay between the munitions and non urgent industries. The Presidential Message of July this year concerning the rejection of the Bill ve'oing subventions indicated that there existed 4,000,000 wage earners who got less than 40 cents an hour and that over 4,000,000 families had got only about five per cent increase in their incomes during the past eighteen months. It is observable, on the other hand, that a section of laborers are very handsomely paid. A certain mechanic's income is put at $168 per week, while an assistant foreman of a certain factory is getting a weekly wage of $220.

Shady Transactions

The intensification of the control of prices and the aggravation of the shortage of materials lead inevitably to shady transactions on the part of unscrupulous merchants. In the eastern states, the inauguration of the control of gasoline gave rise to shady deals at gasoline stands, 70 per cent of which acted in defiance of the decrees of the Adjustment Board. Tires, over which there were considerable illegal transactions, disappeared from the market very rapidly.

Of a total of 12,000 provisions shops, 40 per cent were found guilty of illegal transactions. Such illegality was most rampant in regard to deals in meat. Notwithstanding the fact that official prices were fixed for meat, shady transactions have been rife because, due to an advance in the price of fodder, merchants find it not paying to sell meat at officially-fixed prices. For instance, during the fortnight following February 15 this year, 5,000 tons of meat were sold illegally in the city of New York, the profits netted thereby amounting to $250,000. According to an announcement made by the Adjustment Board, 96 per cent of the people indicted for the infraction of prices and supply regulations during the first four months of this year were found guilty.

(To Be Concluded)

COMMODITIES UNDER CONTROL IN U.S.

Enforcement date	Methods	Amount Supplied
		(1) Foodstuffs
Sugar:		
May 2, 1942	Ticket system	Half lb. per head and one lb. per family per week. Sugar for trade from 50 to 70 per cent of the previous year according to brands.
Coffee:		
Nov. 28, 1942		1 lb. for six weeks for persons of 15 years and above.
March 20, 1943		1 lb. for five weeks for persons of 15 years and above.
July 1, 1943		1 lb. for three weeks for persons of 15 years and above.
Tea:		Details about restrictions on supply unknown.
Cocoa:		Details about restrictions on supply unknown.
Meat:		
Aug. 1942		The Government called upon the people to restrict consumption voluntarily.
Oct. 7, 1942		Tuesdays designated as "meatless days."
April 1, 1943	Coupon system	16 coupons per head per week, that is, 2 to 2.5 lbs. on the average.
Butter:		
April 1, 1942	Coupon system	4.5 ounces per head per week.
June 10, 1942		10 per cent less than the above.
Cheese.		
April 1, 1943	Coupon system	A little less than 2 ounces per head per week.
Milk		Supply is 50 to 75 per cent of peacetime demand.
Canned food:		
April 1, 1943	Coupon system	48 coupons per head per month. 16 coupons are needed to get canned grape fruit weighing a half ounce, and 21 coupons for fruit salad, etc.
Drinks:		Stocks of whisky to last three years only. Aerated drinks supplied at 60 per cent of peacetime supply.
		(2) Clothing
For men:		Pocket covers and trouser lapels forbidden.
For women:		All unnecessary decorative designs forbidden.
Silk stockings:		Besides prohibiting manufacture, merchants concerned ordered to produce their stocks.
Shoes and boots:		
June 7, 1942		Rationing system enforced for merchants of hides and leather.
Feb. 9, 1943	Rationing system	Three pairs per head a year. Shoes for children and rubber boots excepted.
		(3) Housing
Repairs:		Permission given repair works, provided the cost is less than $500 a year. Installation of telephones and ventnation and cooling apparatus forbidden.
		(4) Metals
Iron goods:		
May, 1942		Manufacture of pans and pots, bath-tubs, electric refrigerators, washing machines, vacuum cleaners, radios and typewriters forbidden.
Non-ferrous metals:		
May, 1942		Civilian demand strictly restricted in regard to copper, chrome, magnesium and tin.
		(5) Motorcars
Private-owned cars:		
Jan. 1, 1942		Manufacture forbidden.
Jan. 1, 1942	Rationing system	Sale forbidden during the first half of each month, and the rationing system enforced for the remainder.
Medium-sized trucks:		
Jan. 1, 1942	Rationing system	Sale forbidden during the first half of each month, and the rationing system enforced for the remainder.
March 4, 1942		Manufacture prohibited.
Trucks:		
March 9, 1942	Rationing system	Details unknown.
Tractors:		
March 9, 1942	Rationing system	Details unknown.
Bicycles:		
May 19, 1942	Rationing system	Details unknown.
		(6) Gasoline and Fuel-Oils
Gasoline:		
May 15, 1942	Rationing system	2.5 gallons per week in 17 eastern states.
Dec. 1	Rationing system	4.5 gallons per week throughout the country.
Feb. 8, 1943		Pleasure driving forbidden in eastern states. Business mileage of buses, taxis and trucks limited to 60 per cent. Gasoline supplies on B and C supply cards reduced to 2.5 gallons per week and that on A supply cards to 1.5 gallons.
Fuel-oils:		
Dec., 1942		In eastern states, the amount supplied to public institutions reduced to some extent on the renewal of applications.
June, 1943		Collective rationing system of coal and fuel-oils published. Sale of stoves to be under the rationing system.
		(7) Rubber
Tires:		The Rubber Control Officer announced that it was possible to supply 5,000,000 pieces of synthetic rubber tires during the present year, but the Wartime Production Board announced that it would be impossible to meet the civilian demand in regard to synthetic rubber tires until the latter half of next year and concerning natural rubber tires until after the war.
Corsets:		
April, 1942		Manufacture restricted.
Rubber ribbons and cords:		
April, 1942		Manufacture restricted.
		(8) Others
Paper:		
April, 1943		Production fell to 60 per cent of the prewar level. A further 10 per cent cut in consumption announced in addition to the previous cuts.
Soap:		Economies by voluntary acts required. The application of the rationing system expected shortly.

Fruits of Wisdom

The man who is fond of complaining, likes to remain amid the objects of his vexation. It is at the moment that he declares them insupportable that he will most strongly revolt against every means proposed for his deliverance. This is what suits him. He asks nothing better than to sigh over his position and to remain in it.—Guizot.

* * *

Gossip, pretending to have the eyes of an Argus, has all the blindness of a bat.—Anon.

* * *

Over the door of a library in Thebes is the inscription, "Medicine for the soul.—Diodorus Siculus.

SONGS FROM PRISON

By MAHATMA GANDHI

The Wise—
They who have found, in knowledge of God,
The fullness of life:

They who are purged from desire,
Who dwell at peace,
Ruling themselves,
Their souls surely poise in tranquillity—

They, the Wise,
Have inner union with him, the Spirit of all,
And in him, with him,
Their deepest being
Floweth out unto all things.